

tion is abandoned, and the country returns to

his primeval forests, he is confined more and more to the society of his own race and

hence not more addicted to crime, is rapidly receding into a savage state." Such is the testimony of abolition England after an experiment of more than thirty years. What has been stated in reference to the negro in Jamaica, is true of him in all the other West India Islands, in the South American States, in his native land, and everywhere.

His whole history, from Noah to the present day, has shown that he will only labor under compulsion, and that, whether in his native land upon the continent of Africa, or in any other country, in all climates, in all soils, whether found in connection with other races or a single race, he never shows himself capable of self-government, of attaining to any respectable degree of civilization.

With this history thus before us, a history which even fanaticism cannot deny, we are asked to ratify the proposed constitutional amendment with the second clause.

which every candid man is bound to admit, is *intended* by its friends to enable Congress to place the negro upon an equality with the white man, and by this means to open up a subject of unending agitation in the national councils, and to furnish food to keep alive the fanaticism which has already nearly ruined the country. Let slavery be abolished, let it be wiped out, but let each State cling to its powers over the ballot-box. If the New England States want

point administration of their State governments by the negro and the white man, let them have it. I am perfectly willing that they may defy the negro to their heart's content. All I ask is, that Kentucky and other States may be permitted to manage the subject according to their own views of propriety.

I, for one, declare my unwillingness under any circumstances to surrender to Congress the constitutional rights of the State over the subject. The rights of the States may be forcibly invaded and wrested from them, as has been done, and the liberties of the people may be overthrown, as has been done to a great extent; this I cannot help; but I will not, under any circumstances, consent voluntarily, or as mere matter of expediency, to surrender to the central government any more or greater powers than it already has under the Constitution of the United States. Already the States have been "met" and "fed" by the

anul division of one great consolidated government. They have been stripped of nearly every vestige of their heretofore acknowledged sovereignty, and held as vassals of the Federal Government. The tendency is to centralize power in the general government. This I am opposed to. I am for placing the seal of condemnation upon all usurpations of the rights of the States and of the people, so that they shall not pass into history as precedents. I believe with Jackson, when he declared in his farewell address, "The legitimate authority of the government is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created, and its powers being expressly enumerated there can be no justification for claiming anything less than the full power to exercise those powers, and these limits should be firmly opposed, for one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous and if the principle of constructive powers

or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the general government will, before long, absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government."

Jefferson said that "A prevalence of the doctrine of consolidation will one day call for reformation or revolution. * * * I see with the deepest affliction the rapid strides with which the Federal branch of our government is advancing towards usurpation of all the rights reserved to the States, and the consolidation of all the power, foreign and domestic, in one hand, too by destruction, what, in legitimate, leave no limits to their power."

I am not willing to ally myself with a party of whom Clay said, "With abolitionists the rights of property are nothing. The delinquency of the powers of the general government

is nothing, the acknowledged and uncontested powers of the States are nothing; a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences."

In conclusion, I am not willing that the white people of this nation shall lose their own liberties in the effort to secure freedom to the negro.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

CIRCULAR:
No. 4. }

The attention of all soldiers, and heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following:

[illegible]

and assistance to soldiers having claims due to them by the Government, *free of charge*.

The L. S. Agents, of which line has been the constant friend of the soldier throughout rebellion, has established a Chain Agency at Washington, with Local Agents at the different States, and has earnestly invited all soldiers to file to their Agents the collection and settlement of their claims.

A list of the Agents in Kentucky is herewith furnished. Soldiers in their vicinity are requested to call on the nearest Agent.

E. F. Kinnard, Bowling Green, Ky.
John Mann Brown, Frankfort, Ky.
J. H. Burkhart, Louisville, Ky.
The soldier is thus furnished with reliable Agents to enable them to husband the meagre pay of the Government, and are earnestly solicited to employ them without delay.

By order of the Governor: D. W. LINDSEY,
Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Jacks and Jennets for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL, AT PRIVATE SALE, five Jacks and five Jennets, all of stock. For particulars, apply to me at the Capital Hotel.

J. B. AKIN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

Office in the same building with the State Printer, opposite the Court-house, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

TERMS.

One year during the session of the Legislature \$2.00
 (60 days) 2.00
 One year one month 1.00
 Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.

One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 insertion 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
 One square during session of Legislature 50c
 Liberal contracts can be made for larger advertisements to be inserted more than once.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1865.

Our long connection with a newspaper saves us from the vanity, so often indulged by young editors, in a labored salubrity, generally sound and furry, signifying nothing. And our equally long experience as a politician warns us of the danger of promises. We revive the YEOMAN this morning from a long sleep. In parting with it more than two years ago we indulged (the 22d May, 1863) in the following explanations:

We regret to have to announce in this issue to our patrons and readers, that in consequence of the suspension of our paper during the present unsettled condition of affairs in the country, the publication of a newspaper differing in views with the party in power is not only unprofitable, but in some degree liable to suspicion and danger. During these troubled times we have conducted our paper so as neither to infringe upon the laws of the country and the military regulations of the day, nor to outrage the prevailing sentiment in this locality; and this is a source of gratification as we were voluntarily to suspend its publication after an editorial connection with it for the best ten years of our life.

It is with unfeigned regret that we discontinue our literary intercourse with so many old personal and political friends. But they will appreciate our motive, when we assure them that in our opinion the paper can do no good at this time, and when, outside of the surrounding political difficulties, it has suffered from the derangement of mail facilities in the parts of the State where it had most patronage to such an extent as to cause its publication to become a heavy pecuniary burden. * * * We trust, however, that the time is not far distant when, by an honorable pacification of the country, the YEOMAN may come forth again as a trusted exponent of the true and underlying principles of the old Democracy. Till that time, we bid our readers adieu, and all a hearty good bye, and we most cheerfully renounce all connection with politics during the continuance of this civil war.

The palpable necessity of an organ at the seat of government in this State devoted to the interests of the party of conservatism, the closing of the war and the abrogation of martial law, combined with the urgent solicitations of partial friends, who claimed our humble ability and experience for the cause to which we were devoted, induced us to believe that the time had come to fulfill the promise made in our parting address to our readers. Accordingly we revive the YEOMAN in a daily form this morning. We will continue it as long as our means and the public demand for it seem to justify its publication. We trust that its life may be a long one, and we call upon our friends to verify our hopes by the necessary aid and comfort.

During the war, without taking an active part in politics, we have quietly voted with the conservative party, when we did vote. In reviving our paper alike at the instance of Democratic and conservative Union friends, we felt inclined to start it as a conservative paper and nothing else. But in thinking that, as yet, the young but magnificent political organization known as the conservative party of Kentucky, had never met in general convention and proclaimed a thorough uniform set of principles which could serve as an infallible guide to an editor, we concluded to attempt no changes, to stick to what we best understood, and not to try to have an old dog taught new tricks. We thought, too, that the old National Democracy, though beaten and crushed under the mailed hand of an imperial Federalism, was not altogether dead, but that there was amongst the rubbish of questions of the hour, dead with the ideas that gave birth to them, a noble spark of vitality from the master minds of Jefferson and Hamilton—we mean the grand and immortal doctrine of States Rights—which would yet, if anything could, save us from the surging tides of centralism and despotism.

We wish it understood, however, that this paper is, for the present, in the interest of the conservative party. As a Democrat we promise it all the support we can bring to bear—so long as it pursues the course chalked out in the August election. As a party it is composed of the best elements of all the old parties, and has a useful future unless its strength should be frittered away in miserable inside quarrels, originating in old political prejudices. We shall frequently have occasion hereafter to make suggestions touching its permanent organization. For the present we say no more of our political attitude.

As to our probabilities of success in a business point of view, we have only to say that the merchants and business men of Frankfort, without regard to politics, all upon whom we have called so far, have shown a generous disposition to help the establishment of another paper here. We have not made a call as yet for subscribers, and pressing engagements may prevent us from giving our personal attention to this very important point. Let us hear from our friends at the earliest moment. Our terms can be found at the head of our paper.

The indications Saturday evening were that there would be full houses in both branches of the Legislature this morning. Quite a number of the members had already arrived, and numerous aspirants for office and visitors thronged the public rooms of the hotels. Appearances indicate a lively session and a gay season for Frankfort. Well—we can afford to be merry in these "trying times."

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Heretofore the policy of the present Chief Magistrate has been such as not to meet with determined opposition from either the Democratic or Republican party. He has, in fact, so managed as to receive the commendations of both.

True, when he first announced his reconstruction policy, as it is termed, the radical wing of the Republican party bristled up and made a strong effort to bully the President; but it was soon found that Johnson was made of stuff too stern to be deterred by the threats or denunciations of the New England Destructionists. Notwithstanding all their denunciations, they have generally, in their conventions, been compelled to endorse the measures which many of their leaders had but a short time before condemned.

The Republican party know perfectly well that unless they are sustained by the power and patronage of the Federal Government, they must go under. When they look back upon a career of bloodshed, ruin, and destruction, upon a broken constitution of government, and a public debt absolutely appalling, all, every whit of which being the legitimate result of their corruption, treason to the government, and greed for plunder, they may well tremble when they see the great machine by which they were enabled, within less than four years, to overthrow the liberties of this nation, about to pass out of their hands. They must retain power by some means or other, and to retain power they must have the patronage of the President. When it was found, therefore, that the President could not be driven, as they had been in the habit of driving his predecessor, Mr. Lincoln, by thundering denunciations, they adopted the plan of inducing the President by ambiguous resolutions, which served the double purpose, for the time, to deceive the people, and yet to avoid an open rupture with the President. By these means they have succeeded in carrying the elections in several of the most important States. They have conducted the whole matter with consummate skill. They have so managed as to secure the powerful aid of President Johnson himself, so as to consolidate their strength, which strength they intend to employ in overthrowing his cherished policy of restoring the Union with a full recognition of the equality of the States.

The Democratic party, believing that they could see in the policy of Mr. Johnson an evident determination to bring back the Federal Government, as far as it was practicable under all the difficulties surrounding him, to its proper and legitimate position, and knowing that in years past he was himself a Democrat of the Jackson school, came forward promptly with words of encouragement, and pledging him their cordial support in every effort to restore the constitution of their fathers and the liberties of the people.

Thus the matter now stands. But it is impossible to remain in this position for a great length of time. The forthcoming message of the President must, in a short time, determine whether the country is to be handed over for another four years to the worst party that ever afflicted a country upon earth, or whether the Union is to be consolidated upon its ancient basis, the rights of the States restored, and the people again protected in their liberties, rights of person and of property.

No man since the days of Washington has had it in his power to embalm his memory in the affections of the present and of generations yet to come more thoroughly than Andrew Johnson. It is for him to decide whether this country shall enjoy hereafter constitutional liberty, or groan under the iron hand of a military despotism, controlled by a reckless, corrupt, and fanatical party, probably for many years to come.

We pledge to the President our earnest support in all his efforts to re-establish the constitution and the union of the States under it, a union of which the constitution is the cement and the bond.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—At the request of a number of friends, we publish on another page an extract from a speech of GEORGE W. CRAMER, Esq., made in Frankfort during the late State canvass. A portion of the same, covering the speaker's view of the President and his policy in reconstructing the insurrectionary States, was published in the *Frankfort Commonwealth* some time since. It will be seen that the extract we present is devoted exclusively to a discussion of the question of the proposed Constitutional Amendment from the stand-point presented previous to the August election. It is unnecessary to say that it was deemed one of the ablest arguments of the day; and even now, despite the results of the late elections, the action of several of the Southern States in convention, and "the hand-writing on the wall," it will be found replete with interest. In one point only do we differ with the speaker—an immaterial point, perhaps, and one conceded for the sake of argument—the right of the government to take the negro as a soldier. But this does not impair the strength of the argument, and we bespeak for the extract an attentive reading. The question has not lost its interest. It was the bond of union between the political elements composing the Conservative party of this State. It may yet prove potential in holding the Conservatives of the Legislature in the solid phalanx so necessary at this moment to save the honor and preserve the highest interests of the State. We say to our Conservative friends, listen not to the argument of necessity, so constantly plied by the so-called Radicals to induce us to forget the position upon which mainly depended the glorious result of August. It would be better, perhaps, to treat the action of the last Legislature upon this question as a finality, as Mr. Cramer suggests; but it seems dangerous to make concessions to the friends of the Federal Administration upon this delicate question.

Heretofore the policy of the present Chief Magistrate has been such as not to meet with determined opposition from either the Democratic or Republican party. He has, in fact, so managed as to receive the commendations of both.

Amendment; if it is certain—and we believe it is—that it will be adopted, still our opinion of its merits is not altered. If it was right to oppose it heretofore, it is equally proper to give it no countenance now. If we cannot save the life of the old Constitution, we need not rush forward to participate in its assassination. If we cannot uphold the grand old principle—which was not only a political theory, but also the law—the right of the States to self-government in their local and municipal affairs, we can at least, when it is foully stricken down, stand aside and wipe the dust from our shoes.

WAR WITH FRANCE.

Much has been said and written recently in regard to the prospects of a war with France, growing out of the Mexican question. We do not believe there will be war between this country and France, nor between this country and England, at least for years to come. We do not doubt that there exists with many prominent army officers of the United States a great desire and a settled purpose to bring on a war with France. Gen. Grant is reported to have politically declared in New York, and more recently in Richmond, that it was the duty of this Government to remove Maximilian from Mexico. We are inclined to think that a majority of the officers of the army, as also the soldiers, are of the same opinion. We concede, moreover, that the proximity of our troops upon the Rio Grande with those of the French, and being spectators of the daily collisions between the troops of Maximilian and Juarez, and sympathizing strongly with the cause of the latter, are circumstances very well calculated to bring on a collision between this Government and France. And it must be further admitted, that there are influential men in the city of New York, and other places in this country, deeply interested in a pecuniary point of view in bringing on a war between the two countries, and to all which is to be added, a deep-seated feeling with many people in this country in favor of what is known as the Monroe doctrine. Nevertheless, we predict that there will not, for some years to come, be a war between the United States and Mexico, France, or England. The great people of this country have but little to do with the direction of the policy of this nation. The governing classes are but few comparatively, especially since the accession to power of the Republican party; and they are to be found principally in New England. That party is controlled by a few prominent leading men, and having possession of the Government, what these men in secret conclave determine upon is done, even if it requires bayonets to accomplish it. True, they have not as yet set aside the forms of law in the matter of elections; but they have not hesitated, wherever and whenever deemed necessary, to interpose military force to carry their point at the polls. The people think that this is their Government. These party leaders will graciously concede to them the privilege of claiming the Government as theirs, just as a good-natured father will permit his minor children to claim different articles of property or animals on his farm. The simple child is satisfied with being permitted to claim, and when in the course of events the good parent finds it necessary to sell a horse or a cow thus claimed the child cries, perhaps, but is soon satisfied by the substitution of some other animal, or other article of property, in its place.

The time was in this country when the wishes of the people were scrupulously obeyed by their public servants. There is no such thing now as public servants. Public masters are many. The people are the servants. They belong, soul and body, to the Republican leaders and to the speculators who have grown rich by the war. These say there shall be no war with France, nor with England. Mr. Seward knows this, and he is as true in his allegiance to them as the needle to the pole. Besides, it is perfectly evident that Mr. Seward has come under obligations to Napoleon and to the Government of England, in consideration of their abstaining from any active interference in behalf of the Confederates, which he cannot now conveniently throw off.

He has managed the matter with consummate adroitness. He made the Irish believe, that if they would help to put down the rebellion the Government of the United States would at once espouse their quarrel with England. The Fenians are now claiming their part of the bond; but their claim is ignored, and they, it is said, have been sold out hook and line to England. We have no comments to make upon the justice or the moral of the quarrel which is brewing between the President's Premier and the Fenians. We watch its development and progress, and will keep our readers advised.

We again repeat, however, that there will be no war with England nor with France—none certainly so long as the Republicans retain power. They have made a good thing out of our civil war, and a majority of them are willing to let well enough alone. There is yet a vast amount of good pickings in the South. The military occupation of the country, the Freedmen's Bureau, and the nigger question generally, will afford ample and profitable employment for a large portion of the Yankee nation for years to come, especially if they can defeat President Johnson's scheme of reconstruction. In the meantime, Gen. Grant and the other belligerents will be permitted to go on with their war speeches, and the telegraph will continue to communicate exciting rumors to the dear people. The disappointment would be too great for the authorities to say at once that there shall be no more wars. It would operate like a shower-bath of cold water upon the thousands of our patriotic citizens who stand ready to gird on the sword and shoulder the musket and pitch into Maximilian like a red-hot thunderbolt.

We advise all such to lay down martial instruments and "take up the shovel and the hoe," for there is no more work of a warlike

character to be done. The practical and inevitable issues for the consideration of the people at large, and in which they are more immediately interested, are hard work and taxes.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN KENTUCKY.

The war has somewhat disturbed political parties in this State. We now have, giving to each the name of its own adoption, the Union, the Conservative, and the Democratic parties. Although some inroads have been made since the commencement of the war, in some portions of the State, upon the Democratic party, yet it has, during the whole conflict, amidst persecution, misrepresentation, and slander, maintained its old organization, and is now ready to enter the arena full of vigor—reassured of the correctness of the principles upon which it was originally established. We do not mean to be understood as asserting that all the temporary issues which the party has advocated during its existence, starting, as it did, with the Government itself, have been correct. It would be passing strange indeed, if, in the course of seventy odd years, in a country developing as rapidly as ours, with new issues and questions constantly arising, that the Democratic party should at all times have taken correct views of every question and every measure which have transpired during the time. Many of the issues which in former times separated it from its old antagonist, the Whig party, were necessarily temporary, and have passed from the field of politics, perhaps forever. The Whig party was a national party. It was a whole party in its day and generation, and until it was disbanded by its great leader, Mr. Clay, it occupied high national ground, battling like a giant for its policy and principles. It occasionally won the prize from its old competitor, the Democratic party. The country was always safe under its guidance. Patriots and statesmen directed and controlled its actions and moulded its policy.

The foundations of the great Democratic party were laid by Jefferson and Madison, and those who acted with them upon solid ground. The rights of the States, strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and perfect freedom of speech and of the press, constituted leading elements in its organization. The old Federal party, headed by John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, and others, was its early adversary. They entered the field of politics contemporaneously, immediately upon the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. They represented entirely different schools of the theory of government. This was made manifest particularly in the convention assembled to revise the old Articles of Confederation, but which resulted in the adoption of our present Constitution of the United States, saving the amendments subsequently made.

The elements of the two parties, which were afterwards consolidated under the respective names of Democratic and Federal, were clearly to be observed in that convention.

Hamilton, the acknowledged leader of the Federalists, was in favor of a government monarchical in form and in substance; and although all of his party were not willing to go as far as he did, yet they were all for what they termed a *strong Federal Government*. Madison, Luther Martin, and others, represented in that convention those ideas and principles which afterwards constituted the soul of the Democratic party.

We do not now propose to enter into anything like an elaborate examination of the principles of two antagonistic theories respectively represented, at this early period of our political history, by the two parties referred to. Our chief object is to show, in a few words, the leading principles upon which the Democratic party was originally founded. With the exception of the older Adams, the Government of the United States has been administered by Democrats upon the theory and principles of the party, from the first establishment of the Government until the election of John Q. Adams. In the meantime, the Federal party, in organized form, disappeared from the arena of politics. Since the days of John Q. Adams, except at short intervals, the Democratic party have continued to administer the Government, until the election of Mr. Lincoln. With what fidelity they have managed the affairs of this great nation let history speak. No country ever prospered: none has ever grown in population, in wealth, in power and greatness, as has the United States. No wars, except foreign wars; no blood shed among our own citizens; no battles to imprison political opponents; no suppression of the freedom of the press; no suppression of the right of speech; no suspension of the *habeas corpus*; no bayoneting of the polls; no robbing citizens of their property; no provost marshals; no military despotism; no public debts; and no onerous and oppressive taxes. The Government was respected abroad and loved at home. It protected the citizen in rights of property, of conscience, and of person. No military commissions to hang supposed culprits, but courts of justice, with doors standing wide open, for redress of wrongs and the punishment of crimes, according to the due course of law.

This was the condition of the country when the reins of Government passed into the hands of the Republicans. We need not, in fact we could not, in a short article, as this is intended to be, depict the ruin brought upon the country by the Republican party within the short period of four years. Their elevation to power has been the cause of all our woes. Everybody knows it to be true. The great question now is, shall this destructive party be permitted to remain in power; if not, then by what party organization can they be ousted? We say that the Democratic party is the only political organization capable of removing these Goths and Vandals from power. The *Conservative* party has

no corresponding organization outside of this State. In the northern States there are only two parties—*Democratic* and *Republican*; and in all, in the end, be the division of parties in each State in the Union. Is it not the duty of the *Conservatives* of this State at once to enter into the Democratic organization, and make common cause against our country's and our own common political enemy? The *Union* party of Kentucky, as it is termed, is nothing more nor less than the Southern wing of the *Republican* party. It hopes to deceive the people by its name. It dodges and denies, and sometimes abuses the measures of its Northern ally. This is a part of its scheme of deception and fraud upon the people. The veil that covers its deformity should be stripped off. Its relationship and alliance with the Northern abolitionism should be made manifest. It has been successful in deceiving hundreds of honest people by the hypocritical cry of Union. Heretofore it has prevented exposure by the cry of *treason! treason!* and by the suppression of all criticism. The deceived are beginning to open their eyes and to comprehend to what a fearful extent they have been misled by this party. We predict that the so-called *Union* party of Kentucky will become "beautifully less" as free discussion shall lay before the people its deformity and past sins.

We would advise all those who wish fine pictures to give Mr. Anderson a call, opposite the Capital Hotel. Mr. A. has just returned from New York, and brings with him all the late improvements. He will remain with us during the session of the Legislature.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation has just been issued by the President of the United States of America:

WHEREAS, By the Proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 15th of December, 1865, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in certain cases therein set forth, was suspended throughout the United States; and

WHEREAS, The reasons for that suspension may be regarded as having ceased in some of the States and Territories; now, therefore,

Be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the suspension aforesaid, and all other proclamations and orders suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the States and Territories of the United States are revoked and annulled, excepting as to the States of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON

By the President: Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, November 1st, at the residence of Robert W. Scott, Esq., residing at 112 West 4th St., Louisville, Ky., Miss Mary E. Adams, daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Adams, of Frankfort, Ky., was united in marriage to Mr. John Q. Adams, of Louisville, Ky.

At the residence of James A. Dawson, in Frankfort, on Thursday, Nov. 24th, by Rev. Dr. W. Newell, Capt. BEN. F. PENNINGTON, of Washington City, to Miss BELLE A. CONNELLY, of Manlyville, Ky.

At the same time, by the same, Capt. Wm. W. Wootton, of Louisville, Tennessee, to Miss ELLA T. CONNELLY, of Frankfort, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

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Hosiery, Gloves, Underclothing,

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Fancy Woredd Goods Of Every Description.

HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.

DUPLICATES WILL FIND IN OUR STOCK MANY

DO NOT MAKE OF THE ABOVE GOODS, NOT TO BE FOUND

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(Soft and Loud.)

Never was this beautiful expression more properly applied to an instrument than to Krausshar & Co's Piano.

The attributes, piano and forte, most beautifully harmonize with their nature, for they are both soft and loud.

This instrument is the work of an

mellowest, and yet the loudest, and most powerful and the most perfect piano that has yet been produced.

It is all in the design, and in the

feet, piano and forte, and in the

of touch, softness, and richness of tone,

richness of power, and thorough and elegant workmanship.

The listener, regardless of his capacity for

judging, stands buried in rapture and astonishment as his *Adrian* sweetness bathes his soul.

The pathos of him who sang

How sweetly sounds each mellow note

Beneath the moon's pale ray

When his deep sighs rise and float

Like lover's sighs away.

must certainly have been inspired by a dream

of the mellifluous tone of this unsurpassed

instrument. We wonder not that this new

manufacturer should excel the old celebrated

firms, since this is an epoch of rapid progress,

and one in which "stagnation is death."

The now celebrated firm had the advantage

of the experience and knowledge of their

predecessors; but Krausshar possesses the additional

advantage of profiting by their experience.

Their genius and skill elevated them to fame

and prosperity. Now as Krausshar stands

unrivaled, let him also enjoy the fruits of his

genius and skill, and let the heart delight to

inhale the enchanting tones of his unrivaled

Piano.

We commend it to all, and leave it to the

instrument to sing its own eulogy.

Prof. CHARLES SCHAEFFER, Versailles, Ky.

" C. KYVEL, Shelbyville, Ky.

" AGO. SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

" WILLIAM MAGNUS, Lexington, Ky.

" C. P. MEYER, Lexington, Ky.

" HENRY SCHAEFFER, Nicholasville, Ky.

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OFFER A CHOICE LOT OF FAMILY GRO-

ceries and supplies.

Queensware,

And other articles connected with the business, to

their customers and all who may give them a call, on

the best terms.

Also, in connection with their Green, Store, U

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CHEAP NOVELS,

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Docket
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS.

Winter Term, 1895-96.

First Day—December 4th.

1. Commonwealth vs. Smith et al. Barron.
2. Same vs. Bloomer. Henderson.
3. Same vs. Terry. Lyon.
4. Same vs. Bullock. Boone.
5. Same vs. Schurman. Madison.
6. Same vs. Plenary. Montgomery.
7. Same vs. Wyatt. Gallatin.
8. Same vs. Clark. Lincoln.
9. Same vs. Williams. Lincoln.
10. Same vs. Folio. Hopkins.
11. Same vs. Bissett. Hopkins.
12. Same vs. Davidson et al. Webster.
13. Same vs. Same, No. 2. Webster.
14. Same vs. Watkins. Whitely.
15. Same vs. Graves. Christian.
16. Same vs. Ashlock. Christian.
17. Same vs. Tanner. Grant.
18. Same vs. Tamm. Madison.
19. Jones vs. Commonwealth. Harrison.
20. Nipp vs. Commonwealth. Greenup.
21. McNay vs. Same. Pendleton.
22. Huggins vs. Same. Franklin.
23. Hickey vs. Same. Franklin.
24. Divine vs. Same. Franklin.
25. Shepherd vs. Commonwealth. Carter.
26. Hobbs vs. Commonwealth. Ballard.
27. Woodruff vs. Commonwealth. Daviess.

Second Day—December 5th.

27. Burkitt vs. McCarty. Bracken.
28. Thomas vs. Hall. Estill.
29. Kelly vs. Kelly. Lyon.
30. Quinn vs. Gentry et al. Madison.
31. Ballard, J. D., vs. Crutcher. Madison.
32. Same, J. A., vs. Nelson et al. Madison.
33. Wharton vs. McFerran. Lou. Ch'y.

Third Day—December 6th.

33. Righter vs. Forester. Bonbon.
34. Green vs. Sherrod & Stephens. Metcalfe.
35. Little vs. Dugherly. Morgan.
36. Posey vs. Justices Meade Co. Court.
37. Pison. Morgan.
41. Young's et al. vs. Overton et al. Morgan.
42. Allen & Johnson vs. Shortridge. Meade.
43. Wall vs. Little. Morgan.

Fourth Day—December 7th.

44. Dixon vs. Hancock. Henderson.
45. Houston vs. Dugherly. Meade.
46. Bond vs. Dugherly & Co. Franklin.
47. Smith vs. Same & McVain. Madison.
48. Steele et al. vs. Capital Hotel Company. Madison.
49. Robertson vs. Henry. Mullensburg.
50. Wilson vs. Dugherly. Mullensburg.

Fifth Day—December 8th.

51. Baker vs. Hart. Mullensburg.
52. McClure vs. Sowler. Ruckenstein.
53. Smith vs. Ruckenstein Co. Ct. Boone.
54. McNeil vs. McNeil. Laurel.
55. Bates vs. Hughes. Letcher.
56. Rice vs. Rice. Harlan.
57. Radliffe vs. Friend. Johnson.
58. Abell vs. Dugherly. Adair.

Sixth Day—December 9th.

58. Powell vs. Martin & Woods. Lou. Ch'y.
59. Miller & Rice vs. Cravens. Adair.
60. Whitehead et al. vs. Chadwell & Co. Carroll.
61. Farris et al. vs. Dunn et al. Garrard.
62. Woodcock et al. vs. Bowman et al. Boone.
63. Anderson vs. Sutton et al. Boone.

Seventh Day—December 11th.

64. Hunter et al. vs. Hill et al. Madison.
65. Luedke vs. Biggs. Boone.
66. Tindale vs. Ellison et al. Boone.
67. Parish et al. vs. Hill et al. Boone.
68. Tindale et al. vs. Dugherly. Boone.
69. Goch vs. Baxter. Boone.
70. Raine's adm'r vs. Smith. Boone.
71. Bronston vs. Green. Boone.

Eighth Day—December 12th.

72. Melbane vs. Wells. Madison.
73. Hoeker et al. vs. Gentry et al. Boone.
74. C. Gentry vs. M. Gentry et al. Boone.
75. Hoskens & Hughes vs. C. Gentry et al. Boone.
76. Moore vs. Worthington. Boyle.
77. Foreman vs. Allen. Boone.
78. Minor et al. vs. Clarkson. Boone.
79. Harlan vs. Harlan et al. Boone.
80. Coffey vs. Platt, Bucklin & Co. Casey.

Ninth Day—December 13th.

81. Murphy vs. Hubble. Lincoln.
82. Harrison & Bennett vs. Brown. Boone.
83. Quindlen et al. vs. McVain et al. Boone.
84. Brown's adm'r vs. Kelley. Pulaski.
85. Nulley vs. Zebony. Boone.
86. Taylor vs. Elliott et al. Boone.
87. Rothchild vs. Floyd. Boone.

Tenth Day—December 14th.

90. Smith's ex'r et al. vs. Smith. Warren.
91. Lou. & Nash R. Co. vs. Cav. Boone.
92. Dunham vs. Potter & Wilkins. Boone.
93. Trigg vs. Trustees of Glasgow. Boone.
94. Lowery's et al. vs. Fisher et al. Jessamine.
95. Carl vs. Trumble. Harrison.
96. Hunt vs. Grubb. Butler.

Eleventh Day—December 15th.

97. Bent vs. Miller. Fayette.
98. Watts vs. Pettitt et al. Boone.
99. Hughes et al. vs. Gray. Boone.
100. Kinkbrough vs. Cason et al. Harrison.
101. Brashers vs. Stowers. Boone.
102. Mallon vs. Blair et al. Boone.
103. Mallon vs. Winter. Boone.

Twelfth Day—December 16th.

104. Deader vs. Fesh et al. Boone.
105. Oldham vs. Field et al. Boone.
106. Forber vs. Bassett. Boone.
107. Smith's adm'r et al. vs. Boone.
108. Clayton. Boone.
109. Aulick et al. vs. Aulicks. Pendleton.
110. Cooper vs. Wheeler. Boone.
111. Rodgers vs. Aulick. Boone.
112. Berryman vs. Cook. Boone.

Thirteenth Day—December 18th.

111. Potts vs. Bowler's adm'r et al. Keaton.
112. Thompson et al. vs. Bellnap. Boone.
113. Same vs. Warborton's exors. Boone.
114. Arnold vs. Powell's adm'r. Boone.
115. Hancock vs. Brand et al. Campbell.
116. Maplet vs. Powell & Gallar. Boone.
117. Long vs. Bennett. Boone.
118. Greer et al. vs. Powell et al. Boone.
119. Turley's ex'r vs. Johnson. Gallatin.

Fourteenth Day—December 19th.

119. Stewart vs. Barclay. Lou. Ch'y.
120. Adams Express Company vs. McDonald. Boone.
121. Her et al. vs. Augustus et al. Boone.
122. Seigley & McVay vs. Obst & Roper. Boone.
123. McGee et al. vs. Linder et al. Fulton.
124. Barber vs. Bland et al. Lou. Ch'y.
125. Robinson vs. Same. Boone.
126. Kirby vs. Coons & Reynolds. Jefferson Ct. of Com. Pleas.

Fifteenth Day—December 20th.

127. Pace vs. Slaughter. Lou. Ch'y.
128. Martin, Cobb & Co. vs. Curd's adm'r. Boone.
129. Ricketts et al. vs. Same. Boone.
130. Goodman et al. vs. Niles. Boone.
131. Richardson vs. Barrett et al. Hart.
132. North vs. Hazen's adm'r et al. Lou. Ch'y.
133. McGill vs. Gorman et al. Boone.

Sixteenth Day—December 21st.

134. Featherback vs. Strauss. Lou. Ch'y.
135. Ler vs. Hampton. Boone.
136. L. L. L. vs. L. L. L. Boone.
137. L. L. L. vs. L. L. L. Boone.
138. L. L. L. vs. L. L. L. Boone.
139. L. L. L. vs. L. L. L. Boone.
140. L. L. L. vs. L. L. L. Boone.
141. L. L. L. vs. L. L. L. Boone.

Seventeenth Day—December 22d.

141. Wilson vs. Lou. City, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
142. Rogers vs. Bowling's heirs by g'd'n, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
143. Julian & Co. vs. Pilcher, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
144. Smithmeier vs. Keck. Jefferson.
145. Reichart vs. Ulrich. Boone.
146. Smith vs. Smith's adm'r. Boone.
147. Butler vs. Knott & Durham. Boone.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—January 16th.

141. Wilson vs. Lou. City, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
142. Rogers vs. Bowling's heirs by g'd'n, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
143. Julian & Co. vs. Pilcher, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.
144. Smithmeier vs. Keck. Jefferson.
145. Reichart vs. Ulrich. Boone.
146. Smith vs. Smith's adm'r. Boone.
147. Butler vs. Knott & Durham. Boone.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—December 23d.

148. Huti vs. Fillian. Jefferson.
149. Hazledrig vs. Brenton's adm'r. Fleming.
150. Anderson vs. Rogers & Clark. Boone.
151. Wallingford vs. Dule et al. Boone.
152. Bk. of Phila. vs. Rice et al. Boone.
153. Lander vs. Lander. Boone.
154. Payne vs. Manger. Nicholas.

NINETEENTH DAY—December 24th.

155. Montgomery vs. Benedict. Lincoln.
156. Hill et al. vs. Jackson. Boone.
157. Page's adm'r vs. Page. Adair.
158. Miller vs. Miller's adm'r. Boone.
159. Litter's adm'r vs. Glen et al. Boone.
160. Home et al. vs. Connelly et al. Boone.
161. McManama vs. Grimsley's adm'r. Boone.

TWENTIETH DAY—December 27th.

162. Bowman vs. Smith. Breathitt.
163. Roark et al. vs. Back et al. Boone.
164. Sherrod, Baker & Co. vs. Mar. Boone.
165. Perkins vs. Smith & Satter. Boone.
166. Ingram vs. Plummer. Rowan.
167. Jarvis vs. Stix & Co. Campbell.

Twenty-first Day—December 28th.

168. Collins vs. Craig et al. Grant.
169. Drasdale vs. Lyon et al. Boone.
170. Lucas et al. vs. Temple & Barker. Boone.
171. Manquies vs. McManama et al. Boone.
172. McClure vs. Green. Boone.
173. Thomas's adm'r vs. O'Hara's ex'r. Boone.

Twenty-second Day—December 29th.

175. Gardner vs. Craddock et al. Hart.
176. Hancock et al. vs. Payne & Co. Boone.
177. Waley vs. Waley. Boone.
178. Farmers' Bank of Ky. et al. vs. Boone.
179. Thomas vs. Hemmon's ex'r. Boone.
180. Neill vs. Jus. Cunn. Co. Ct. Cumberland.

Twenty-third Day—December 30th.

181. Glenn vs. McMeekin. Boone.
182. Penn's adm'r vs. Berry et al. Boone.
183. Botsell et al. vs. Thompson et al. Boone.
184. Delaney vs. Sullivan. Boone.
185. Cantrell vs. Sinclair. Boone.
186. Same vs. Smith. Boone.
187. Hall vs. Biles. Boone.

Twenty-fourth Day—January 2d.

188. Glenn vs. Snook et al. Shelby.
189. Ballouan et al. vs. Shannon et al. Boone.
190. Roberts & Bial et al. Boone.
191. Henry vs. Graves. Boone.
192. Chavins vs. O'Brien's adm'r. Trimble.
193. King's adm'r vs. Snyder. Boone.

Twenty-fifth Day—January 3d.

193. Wadd & Co. vs. Spilman. Boone.
194. Hanson vs. Duncen et al. Boone.
195. Givens vs. Kendall & McCan. Boone.
196. Gwynn vs. Hughes et al. Boone.
197. Hays et al. vs. Hughes et al. Boone.
198. Owens vs. Alcorn. Wayne.

Twenty-sixth Day—January 4th.

199. Bakow vs. Frankel. Lou. Ch'y.
200. M. Lancashire vs. Quigley's ex'r. Boone.
201. W. Lancashire vs. Same. Boone.
202. Beeler vs. King. Boone.
203. Brigham et al. vs. J. & J. J. Boone.
204. Same vs. John Grief. Boone.

Twenty-seventh Day—January 5th.

205. Dale, Ross & Withers vs. Bow. Boone.
206. Stevens vs. Winston. Boone.
207. Johnson vs. Bk. of Ky. et al. Franklin.
208. Ruby vs. Grace. Graves.
209. Mollow vs. Anderson's heirs. Boone.
210. Eaker, Bowman & Co. vs. Boone.
211. Story et al. vs. Kelsa & Cook. Boone.

Twenty-eighth Day—January 6th.

212. Pea vs. Minter. Graves.
213. Ross vs. Wolfe & Bro. Boone.
214. Johnson et al. vs. Thwaitt & Jones. Boone.
215. Daniel & Scott vs. Southern Bank of Kentucky. Boone.
216. Bradley vs. Collins et al. Hickman.
217. Gavich vs. McBride. Boone.
218. Ma're vs. Norton & Bro. Boone.

Twenty-ninth Day—January 8th.

219. Cate et al. vs. Ross. Ballard.
220. Bell et al. vs. Lou. & Nash R. Boone.
221. Sautage vs. Kurtz. Lou. Ch'y.
222. Phillips vs. Sullivan's adm'r. Boone.
223. Gray's adm'r vs. Clark's ex'r. Boone.
224. Phillips et al. vs. Ditto's adm'r. Boone.
225. Gid-woll vs. Peckinmangh. Boone.
226. Arvolls' ex'r vs. Warren & Mitchell. Boone.
227. Bright vs. Sandford et al. Franklin.
228. Hunt vs. Grubb. Boone.

Thirtieth Day—January 9th.

227. Wilde, Jr., & Co. vs. Haycraft et al. Boone.
228. Shean et al. vs. Ditto's adm'r. Boone.
229. Same vs. Fletcher. Boone.
230. Same vs. Geyghegan. Boone.
231. Myers et al. vs. Roundtree et al. Boone.
232. Thurman et al. vs. Thomas. Boone.
233. Beeler vs. Wright. Boone.

Thirty-first Day—January 10th.

231. Green's ex'r vs. Matland et al. Breckinridge.
232. Long vs. Payne. Boone.
233. Brown & McCreary. Boone.
234. Perrie & Lemon vs. Wells. Boone.
235. Head vs. Daniel. Boone.
236. Barclay vs. McKernon. Boone.
237. McKinnon vs. Daniel. Boone.
238. Yewell et al. vs. Bradshaw. Boone.

Thirty-second Day—January 11th.

242. Burks vs. Claybrook. Daviess.
243. Beckley vs. Davidson. Boone.
244. Locke et al. vs. Miller. Boone.
245. Same vs. Gray. Boone.
246. Same vs. Mitchell. Boone.
247. Same vs. Same, No. 2. Boone.
248. Same vs. Clements. Boone.
249. Same vs. Heffernan. Boone.
250. Same vs. Hardesty. Boone.

Thirty-third Day—January 12th.

251. Shrader et al. vs. Mitchell. Boone.
252. Tayford vs. Hazledrig's adm'r. Boone.
253. White vs. Lock. Boone.
254. Holmes & Co. vs. Garfield & Cassidy. Boone.
255. Ewing vs. Clay. Boone.
256. McGee vs. Neill. Boone.
257. Rankin vs. Turner. Boone.

Thirty-fourth Day—January 13th.

258. Combs vs. Beatty's Commit. Boone.
259. Wilson et al. vs. Alcorn's heirs. Boone.
260. Minter vs. Lindsey. Boone.
261. Howard vs. Adams. Boone.
262. Boyd vs. Preston. Boone.
263. McKrell vs. Metcalfe. Boone.
264. Power & Spalding vs. Cooper. Boone.
265. Stephens' heirs vs. Boswell. Boone.

Thirty-fifth Day—January 15th.

265. Humphreys vs. Walton & Fraze. Boone.
266. Hall vs. Bassett et al. Boone.
267. Turner et al. vs. Vanbiller et al. Boone.
268. White vs. Seaton et al. Boone.
269. Hans vs. Wells. Boone.
270. Dugger vs. McMillan. Boone.
271. Vallance vs. Barr, McGrew & Co. Boone.

Thirty-sixth Day—January 16th.

272. Gilkey vs. McMullin. Boone.
273. Jones vs. Gamon's heirs. Boone.
274. Trumble vs. Hughes' heirs. Boone.
275. Porter et al. vs. Botts. Boone.
276. Lane et al. vs. Berry. Boone.
277. Perry et al. vs. Perry. Boone.
278. Trumbo vs. Snedegar. Boone.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY—January 17th.

280. Dawson & Jones vs. Weather. Boone.
281. Mar. Co. Justices vs. Call. Boone.
282. Jordan vs. Williams. Boone.
283. Witherspoon vs. Far. Bank of Boone.
284. McGoheen vs. White et al. Boone.
285. Saffell vs. Batts. Boone.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—January 18th.

286. Marshall vs. Penick. Boone.
287. Swan's heirs vs. Goodrum et al. Boone.
288. Child's ex'r vs. Carneal. Boone.
289. Jackson vs. Speed. Boone.
290. Phillips et al. vs. Stiles et al. Boone.
291. Talbot vs. Wilson. Boone.
292. Stone vs. Glascock. Boone.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—January 19th.

293. Peter & Hardin vs. Ferrell. Washington.
294. Piney vs. Piney et al. Boone.
295. Farris vs. Yocum. Boone.
296. Farris's adm'r vs. Farris's heirs. Boone.
297. Mitchell's adm'r vs. Mitchell et al. Boone.
298. Baker vs. Steinberg. Boone.
299. Graham vs. Riley. Boone.

Fortieth Day—January 20th.

300. Coy vs. Coy's heirs. Madison.
301. Alexander's adm'r vs. Smith's exors. Boone.
302. Riley's ex'r vs. Sharpe. Boone.
303. Hamilton & Poor vs. Lightfoot. Boone.
304. Randall vs. Trester. Boone.
305. DeBaum vs. Davis. Boone.
306. Woods vs. Crawford. Boone.

Forty-first Day—January 22d.

307. Wilson vs. Killebrew. Boone.
308. Chris. Co. Ct. vs. Sharpe. Boone.
309. Carter vs. Reynolds. Boone.
310. Fatman et al. vs. Brown. Boone.
311. Campbell vs. Anderson's adm'r. Boone.
312. Montgomery vs. West. Boone.
313. Stevens vs. Brooks. Boone.

Forty-second Day—January 23d.

314. Scott & Killebrew vs. Wilson. Boone.
315. Sherrod & Johnson vs. Murphy. Boone.
316. Pettit's adm'r and heirs vs. Boone.
317. Johnson's adm'r and heirs. Boone.
318. Cantrell et al. vs. Pettit. Boone.
319. Kevell et al. vs. Kevell. Boone.
320. Inskip, McKee & Price vs. Boone.
321. Baker's adm'r et al. Boone.
322. Gray & Co. vs. Cron. Boone.

Forty-third Day—January 24th.

322. Overly vs. Perryman. Boone.
323. Freer vs. Chandler. Boone.
324. Henry & Yeiser vs. Hevey. Boone.
325. Clay et al. vs. Clay. Boone.
326. Farney vs. Bean. Boone.
327. Dykes et al. vs. Epperson. Boone.

Forty-fourth Day—January 25th.

328. Herndon vs. Woodward et al. Boone.
329. Shanks vs. Rowan's receiver. Boone.
330. Watts et al. vs. Whittington's ex'r. Boone.
331. Swann's adm'r. Boone.
332. Roberts vs. Same. Boone.
333. Ellis vs. Carr, g'd'n et al. Boone.
334. Shouse et al. vs. Graves. Boone.

Forty-fifth Day—January 26th.

335. Thornton vs. Allen & Lockett. Boone.
336. Hart vs. Howell, Smith & Co. Boone.
337. McBride vs. McBride. Boone.
338. Barbank et al. vs. Barrett. Boone.
339. Letcher vs. Ingram. Boone.

Forty-sixth Day—January 27th.

339. Trice vs. Russell. Boone.
340. Wells vs. Watkins. Boone.
341. Hunkin's adm'r vs. Burke. Boone.
342. Albrook vs. Ramsey. Boone.
343. Joiner vs. Swinford. Boone.
344. Cusby, by g'd'n, vs. Thompson et al. Boone.
345. Montague vs. Grinnett. Boone.
346. Covling, City vs. Gov. Gas Light Co. Boone.

Forty-seventh Day—January 28th.

347. Trice vs. Russell. Boone.
348. Wells vs. Watkins. Boone.
349. Hunkin's adm'r vs. Burke. Boone.
350. Albrook vs. Ramsey. Boone.
351. Joiner vs. Swinford. Boone.
352. Cusby, by g'd'n, vs. Thompson et al. Boone.
353. Montague vs. Grinnett. Boone.
354. Covling, City vs. Gov. Gas Light Co. Boone.

Forty-eighth Day—January 29th.

355. Gosson vs. McFerran. Boone.
356. Head & Nash R. Co. vs. Boone.
357. Moss. Boone.
358. Robinson's adm'r vs. Hicks et al. Boone.

Forty-ninth Day—January 31st.

359. Graham & Payton vs. Jenkins. Boone.
360. Same vs. Jenkins & Ladd. Boone.

Fiftieth Day—February 1st.

355. Hall vs. Light, Barret & Co. Boone.
356. U. G. Berry vs. Southern Bk. Boone.
357. L. Berry vs. Same. Boone.

Fifty-first Day—February 2d.

358. Howe vs. Temple, Barker & Co. Boone.
359. Magowan vs. Same. Boone.
360. Smith vs. Same. Boone.

Fifty-second Day—February 3d.

361. Strode et al. vs. Magowan's heirs. Boone.
362. Temple, Barker & Co. vs. Boone.
363. Same vs. Smith. Boone.

Fifty-third Day—February 5th.

361. Temple, Barker & Co. vs. Boone.
362. Pierce, Tolle & Co. Boone.
363. Lee's ex'r vs. Graham et al. Boone.

Fifty-fourth Day—February 6th.

366. Scott & Wurts vs. Bryan & Grubb. Boone.
367. McCallister vs. Beattie et al. Boone.

Fifty-fifth Day—February 7th.

363. Gregory vs. Traub. Boone.
364. Lavall vs. Strauss. Boone.

Fifty-sixth Day—February 8th.

370. Lou. & P. R. Co. vs. Lou. Boone.
371. Smith vs. Robinson. Boone.
372. Same vs. Coe & Co. Boone.

Fifty-seventh Day—February 9th.

373. Mountjoy vs. McGinnis. Boone.
374. Duval vs. Parker. Boone.

Fifty-eighth Day—February 10th.

375. Sprett vs. Adams. Boone.
376. Elkin vs. Skaggs et al. Boone.

SIXTIETH DAY—February 13th.

377. Covington City vs. Moller. Boone.
378. Dicken vs. Yelton. Boone.

SEVENTIETH DAY—February 24th.

397. Stone vs. Southernland's heirs. Boone.
398. Stone vs. Lisle. Boone.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY—February 11th.

379. Roberts vs. Armstrong's adm'r. Boone.
380. Simms vs. Penree's adm'r. Boone.

SIXTY-SECOND DAY—February 15d.

381. Haselwood vs. Haselwood. Boone.
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